

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF HONEY PRODUCERS



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No. 10.



## The Danzenbaker Hive.

The Danzenbaker hive is one that has been attracting some attention of late. It consists of a brood-chamber and a super with reversible bottom, and a gable cover. The brood-frames are of the well-known closed-end type, and reversible, being suspended from a pivot passing through the center of the end-bar. The hive rabbet, or support, instead of being near the top edge, is half way down. The dimensions of the frame itself are  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 17$ , and 10 of them go in the hive. This makes the hive-body of the same length and width as the regular 10-frame Langstroth hive; but in depth it is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches shorter.

The super is made to hold 8 section-holders, each holding four 4x5 sections. These sections are open-cornered; and the claim is made for them that the bees fill them out better; that

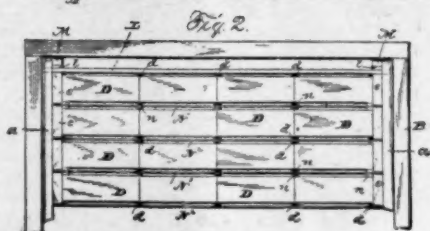
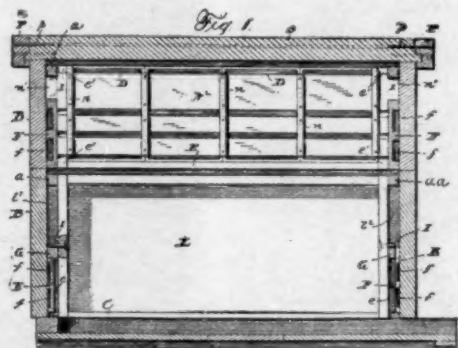


Fig. 1—A Longitudinal, Vertical, Sectional View.

Fig. 2—Sectional Top View of the Super.

more of them go on a given hive surface, that they bring two cents a pound more on the market; that they look better, and are less liable to break in shipment.

The separators are made up of slats, and cleated. While

perhaps they are a little more expensive, they are said to be more durable and satisfactory than the plain separators.

Mr. Danzenbaker believes most thoroughly in having the surplus-compartment made warm and tight. The section-holders have an air-space around the ends, and the sections

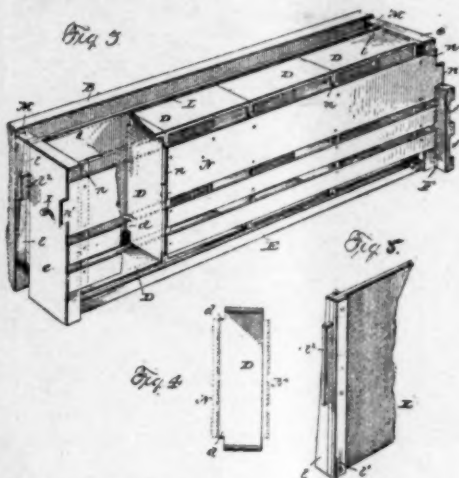
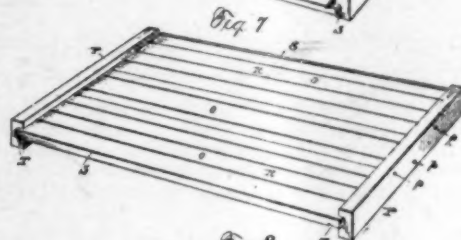
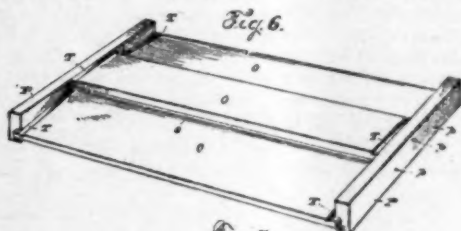


Fig. 3—Interior Sectional View of the Super.

Fig. 4—Sectional Elevation of the Danzenbaker Section.

Fig. 5—Follower with Projecting End-Support.



Figs. 6, 7, 8—Views of the Danzenbaker Hive-Cover.

themselves are covered with paraffine paper, closely matted down with ordinary newspaper under the cover. In the same way there is a dead-air space around the brood-frames, said space being closed up by means of cleats at the top of the

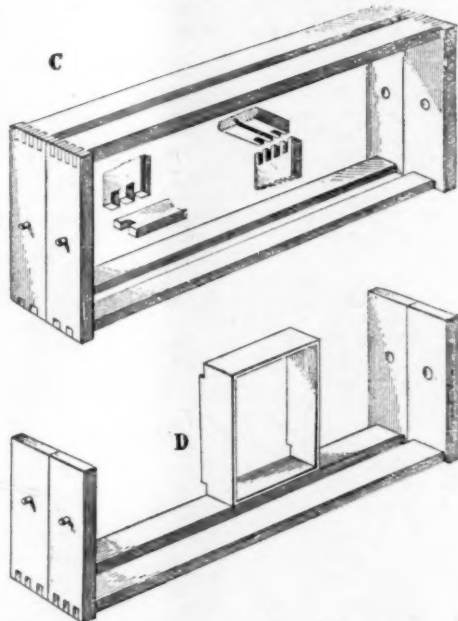
brood-frames. Similar cleats close up like spaces at the top of the section-holder ends.

The bottom-board has a full one-inch space on one side, and  $\frac{3}{8}$  on the other. In hiving new swarms it is advised to put the hive on the deep space. For cellar wintering the deep space is also used. In the fall, when the bees are not flying very heavily, or when robbing is the order of the day, the bottom-board is reversed, leaving only the shallow space under the frames.

Mr. Danzenbaker was the first one to introduce the dove-tailed or lock-corner; and, from the very beginning, this corner has been a conspicuous feature on all his hives.

There are a good many admirers of closed-end frames, and there are also some others who very much prefer reversible frames. Mr. Danzenbaker has combined the two ideas in one.

Besides the features already named is paraffine paper, which is regarded by Mr. Danzenbaker as very important. It



C—Closed-End Brood-Frame. D—Section and Section-Holders.

not only conserves the heat, but it is claimed that it does away almost entirely with propolis-daubing on the sections. Last year Mr. Danzenbaker produced a crop of honey in Michigan, not a great way from Geo. E. Hilton. The very fact that the latter had to scrape all of his sections, while Mr. Danzenbaker scraped none of his, and yet won the first prize on comb honey at the Michigan State Fair last fall, was of sufficient importance to warrant Mr. Hilton in believing that the principle was a good thing; and we understand he expects to use it on all his hives the coming season.

The illustrations herewith will doubtless be sufficiently clear, we think, without further explanation.



### Bee-Keepers' Exchange—California Conditions

BY DR. E. GALLUP.

On page 81, Mr. Doolittle pitches into us California chaps about the Bee-Keepers' Exchange. He rather infers that we have organized for the express purpose of raising the price of honey, like any other monopoly. I, for one, do not so understand it. If I have a correct understanding of the purpose, it is a sort of co-operative plan, for the bee-keepers' benefit, without working against the interest of any one, unless it should be the dishonest commission merchant.

We have poor people in our ranks, and when they see abundance of rain and expect a good season, they gather up a stock of bees (and they have no means, so have to get credit for everything, even the support of their families), and agree to pay as soon as they gather a crop of honey, and so they sell below the cost of production, and that price governs the price for the season to a certain extent. Now, we can take care of that honey at a fair price, and thus help the poor man out, to a certain extent.

Understand, the consumer never gets the benefit of this

low-priced honey—the speculator gets all the benefit, for as soon as he gets control of this cheap honey, up goes the price.

Enough said on that point; any one can enlarge to suit himself.

Now, we all want more or less bee-keepers' supplies, and any supply dealer will be ready to give us the lowest rates at wholesale, or in carload lots, and we get the freight with a great reduction from small orders. Does this work against any one's interest? Certainly not. I wanted some of Dadant's comb foundation, for the purpose of testing, so I forwarded \$5 and ordered it by express. The express charges were only \$3.60. Now I want an extractor. I can get a single one here at about \$11, but by ordering through the Exchange I can get it for less than \$8. The dealer gets his price, the railroad gets their freight, and I fall to see who is damaged. And so with honey-cans, etc. Our hive manufacturers will furnish hives manufactured here at a reasonable rate, and I always am in for patronizing home industry when I can do so, even if I have to pay a trifle more.

Now, we have bee-keepers that can hold their honey until they get a reasonable price—Mr. McIntyre, of Ventura county, for one; Mr. Miller, of Orange county, for another; and there are others. Almost every bee-keeper, so far as I know, is perfectly willing to sell good extracted honey at 5 cents by the quantity. Mr. Miller has asked this season only  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents by the 60-pound can, and that in a season when no honey of any account was gathered. He is abundantly able to hold, whether the Exchange says so or not. He began a few years ago, a poor man, and all broken down in health. He now enjoys excellent health. He keeps here 300 colonies of bees—oftener a few colonies less than more—and still I have known him to get 45 tons in one season's crop. I also have known him to hold his honey until he had 95 tons to ship out on one train.

The Orange Growers' Exchange is organized for a similar purpose to the Bee-Keepers' Exchange. Before the Exchange was organized, an individual might ship out at his own risk several carloads of fruit to a certain city. The man that purchases on commission is watching him, and ships a number of carloads at the same time to the same city. Both lots arrive at about the same time, and Mr. A. (we will call him that for short) receives a dispatch something like this:

"DEAR SIR:—Your oranges received, but there is a glut in the market, and the bottom has dropt out of the price."

If Mr. A. succeeds in getting enough to pay freight, and throw in the time of raising, picking, packing, etc., he does remarkably well. The man that shipped on commission has got his commission, and accomplished his purpose of ruining the market for Mr. A. There are any quantity of cases where the honey-producer shipped his honey to market, and after awhile received a notice to forward more or less money to pay freight, as the honey did not sell for enough to pay freight and commission.

It is partly against just such transactions as the above that the Exchange was organized.

#### EXTRACTED VS. COMB HONEY IN CALIFORNIA.

I think many Eastern bee-keepers do not understand the situation or conditions here in California, for I am asked why we produce extracted so much more than comb honey. Our climate is always dry at the honey harvest, especially in the mountains away from the coast. The honey gathered is ready to seal almost as soon as gathered, and many times it is perfect as soon as gathered; therefore, we can go through an apiary of two hundred or more colonies, and then extract right over again, throughout the entire season.

Your honey is often gathered so thin that it takes quite a time before it is evaporated sufficiently to seal. When I had 100 colonies to extract from in Ventura county, I always found nearly every cell sealed every time I went through the hives; therefore, we think we get a larger quantity of extracted, more than we could of comb honey. I am not sure about that, as I never tried the experiment, but perhaps some one has; if so, let him trot it out. I am ready for conviction.

There is always a good home market for a limited supply of good comb honey, but then we ship at times large quantities of honey to Europe, and there has always been a difficulty in shipping comb honey long distances without damage and loss, and it is quite a nice, careful job to haul comb honey over our rough mountain roads, 30 to 40 miles, to shipping port or railroad station, without breakage; even our 60-pound tin cans go to smash if they are not packed in cases. Two 60-pound cans properly cased in a double case, or one case, will go around the world without damage. At least, I think they would, though I never tried the experiment, so I am not positive.

We have had fine rains, and plenty, so far. There was a



heavy down-pour night before last, and last night, and all this forenoon. It is bright and beautiful this afternoon. Bee-keepers are all laughing in their sleeves here.

Orange Co., Cal., Feb. 20.



### Foul Brood Among Bees—A Roof Apiary.

BY CHAS. F. MUTH.

When foul brood was introduced to the neighborhood of Cincinnati, my roof apiary was affected along with the rest. My roof had been built for the purpose, and my apiary was, perhaps, the only successful roof apiary in a large city, that ever existed. I had sometimes 100 and more colonies of bees on my roof, but 40 to 50 colonies, during a season, was my average. My crops of white clover honey, in a season, were as high as 7,000 pounds or over, and my largest average crop per colony was 198 pounds, spring count. It was in the good olden times, when the idea prevailed that there were seven good seasons to one poor one; when comb honey sold at 35 to 40 cents a pound, extracted at 25 to 30 cents; when wheat was \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel, corn 50 to 80 cents, potatoes 75 cents to \$1.00, hogs \$6 to \$7 per 100 pounds, etc. I sold, at that time, quite a number of colonies of bees, and received regular shipments, in early spring, of 25 or 50 colonies at a time, from Dr. O. M. Blanton, of Mississippi, and also a Mr. Parks, in Arkansas, and others.

The appearance of foul brood in my neighborhood succeeded in putting down my enthusiasm as well as in extinguishing my roof apiary. Being an industrious reader of all bee-literature, and blest with the gift of observation in bee-matters, I soon learned to distinguish between the malignant and the harmless foul brood, and I was one of the first in America who could promptly cure them both. My teachers had been Dr. Schoenfeld and Emil Hilbert, of Germany.

I made it no secret having foul brood, but posted our friends through our bee-journals at our bee-keepers' meetings, as to the progress the disease made in my apiary, and my success in curing it. Having given my experience with "Foul Brood" in my pamphlet, "Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers," it is not now my object to jaw over a subject which has been discussed bountifully by parties of experience, and by others who never knew anything about it.

My object now is, to state that I believe I know that the germs of foul brood (the spores) will keep alive for 18 months, or longer, in the abandoned hives, in the fissures of the wood, in front of hives, and are ready to re-infect newly-introduced colonies. From my experience of two years ago, I believe, also, I know that those spores will not keep alive for five years. So, if I am correct, after all the bees have been killed off in a neighborhood, for five years or more, as has been the case with Cincinnati and her vicinity, we may keep bees again and enjoy the old sport once more.

In the summer of 1895 I brought home, from a tree in the yard of a friend, a swarm of bees, dusted out a hive out of which the bees had died of foul brood five years previous to that time, and, without any further disinfection, put in a nice, large swarm of hybrids. They built out their foundation, and went into winter quarters strong in bees and mellilot honey.

Last summer (1896) they gave me 120 pounds of extracted sweet clover honey, and a strong artificial swarm, which also was put into one of those old hives without subjecting it to any disinfection other than a good dusting out. This colony went into winter quarters hale and hearty, and with plenty of mellilot honey. I have one more of those old infected hives, which I shall try next summer. All the balance of my hives were made into kindling wood in (what I thought) due time.

Hamilton Co., Ohio.



### The Proposed "Deep-Cell" Foundation.

BY W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Away back nine or ten years ago, two brothers, E. B. and A. B. Weed, of this State, did a lot of experimenting in trying to manufacture artificial comb. They made hexagonal dies the size of the inside of a honey-comb cell, and placed these dies very close together—so close that when wax was forced out between them it was about the thickness of the walls in a honey-comb cell. Wax was warmed until it was as soft as it could be without melting, then placed in a chamber one side of which was made of these afore-mentioned dies. A screw pressure was then applied to the wax in the box. The result was that great, long cells, all connected together, were formed

yards and yards in length. These long strips of cells could be easily cut up into any length, by means of a wire heated by electricity. There was no trouble in cutting it up into pieces the right thickness for comb, but the difficulty lay in putting in the septum. Many trials were made by using a wire heated by electricity, using different sized wires, heated at different degrees of heat and moved at different rates of speed, etc., hoping in some way to strike the right kind of a combination so that a sort of film of wax would follow after the wire and thus form a septum. It was a failure. The best that could be done, or was done, was to stick these "sawed-off" cells upon a thin sheet of wax as a base. The pressure required to force the wax through the dies was something enormous, and nothing above a piece of comb four inches square was ever made. Mr. Weed frequently came out to see Mr. M. H. Hunt, to try to get him to "take stock" in the enterprise, but Mr. Hunt always told him that when they had produced a perfect comb of Langstroth size he would be ready to talk with him. Other people, however, became interested, and put money into the scheme, but nothing practical resulted.

During the last year or more Mr. Weed has been experimenting in the same line at the establishment of The A. I. Root Co., and has at last succeeded in making a very fine specimen, the samples sent out having cells  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch deep, but it is said that they can be made deeper if necessary. I presume, but, of course, don't know positively, that the cell-walls are made in a similar manner to those made in the former experiments, and I presume that the septum is a thin sheet of wax to which the side-walls are in some manner attached, just how I don't know, but I presume it is by means of heat. It is not done by means of passing through an electric wire, as, in that case, the bottoms of the cells would be exactly opposite, which is not the case, each cell being opposite the three opposing cells, as in natural comb. I think it is not strictly exact to call it "deep-cell" foundation, as it is not foundation in the sense in which we use the word. It is neither rolled nor prest out, but the cells made in such manner as I have described, and then stuck in such manner upon a base formed of a flat sheet of wax. At least, that is the way it looks to me. As in the former case, no large sheets are yet made, nothing but samples about 3 by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. At least that is the size that was sent to me.

That such comb will be accepted by the bees there is no kind of question, and that its use would increase the quantity of comb honey I have no doubt at all, and I should hail its advent with delight were it not that I feel absolutely certain that its use will greatly impair the eating quality of comb honey. It is quite likely that the base and walls can be made as thin as those of natural comb—man's ingenuity is great, and can accomplish what is almost a miracle—but the trouble will be in the quality of the material. It will be tough and leathery. It will be like doing up extracted honey in thin sheets of wax—that is exactly what it *will* be. We all know that when bees build their combs naturally, and then fill them with honey, the comb is of a friable, brittle character, and when chewed up with other food, as biscuit, for instance, this comb breaks up into small pieces and mingles freely with the wax, so much so that its presence is not noticed. In fact, this gradual breaking down of the comb plays no small part in the deliciousness of comb-honey consumption.

Great was the kick against comb foundation when it was first introduced, but manufacturers have reduced it to such small proportions (thinness) that it is now tolerated; but I venture the assertion that there is not one who reads these lines who would not choose naturally-built combs for his own consumption. I know that I would. Comb foundation has certainly injured the eating quality of our comb honey, altho it may have, and probably has, greatly increased the quantity. I presume, in fact I feel certain, that the use of this new comb will increase the quantity of our comb honey, but I do certainly fear for its effect upon its quality. Comb honey is a luxury—a luxurious luxury—and when people find it is honey done up in tough, leathery wax that forms in "gobs" in their mouths, I fear that it will lose its luxurious character—that this new comb will prove a boomerang.

I know, of course, that it is to be used only in an experimental way at first, but, even if it does injure the character of our comb honey there would be men who would use it if they could get it, if it would increase the quantity. I am glad that it is to be patented and become the property of The A. I. Root Co., because, if it should prove to be detrimental to the best interests of apiculture, they would have it in their power to suppress its manufacture. At least, I suppose they would.

Genesee Co., Mich.

[About the same time we received the foregoing article

from Mr. Hutchinson, we got the following from Mr. T. F. Bingham, of Clare Co., Mich., on the same subject.—EDITOR.]

I noted in the report of the Lincoln convention, that it was probable that drawn combs would soon be made full-depth without the intervention of the honey-bee. In the current number, page 72, it is stated that drawn combs  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch deep have been made by Mr. Weed, and that such combs would enable bee-keepers to produce comb honey as cheaply as extracted, and adulteration would become a thing of the past, etc.

In this light, how do the old stories look, that combs were made and filled with glucose, capt with a hot iron without so much as "if you please" of the bees? At that time the "old reliable" American Bee Journal denounced the whole story as a fake, and that if believed the story would be a great damage to the bee-keepers and the pursuit. If so then, what will its effect be now? Can bee-keepers stand more beeswax now, than then? Italian bees injured comb honey by their waste of material, and it has added the new word "fish-bone" to comb-honey literature.

Allow me to enter a protest against more wax in comb honey. We have it in excess already. It may yet become profitable to abandon yellow bees, comb foundation, and the honey-extractor in order to meet a demand for the best honey that can be procured.

No one can blame the mixers for mixing low-grade honey; neither can they be blamed for buying drawn combs to put in bottles of honey. It would be no worse to put combs made of beeswax in honey than to put honey in such combs. As to such combs doing away with adulteration, nothing could so aid it.

It seems very strange to me that bee-professionals should try to invent or encourage anything that no one could fail to see would be an injury to every one interested in the pursuit, and the consumer also. I think that bee-keepers and bee-papers should aid adulterators as little as possible, and do all in their power to prevent adulteration.

I like the course taken by the various journals regarding the adulteration of honey—the American Bee Journal in particular. T. F. BINGHAM.

[In order that a little more light may be thrown on this subject, we take the following from Gleanings for Feb. 15, written by Editor Root.—EDITOR.]

I believe that Mr. Hutchinson is thoroughly honest in his convictions on this matter. In fact, I once thought as he does; but Mr. Weed knocked my theories into smithereens by hard facts in the apiary.

He had been experimenting and testing this new product for nearly two years before we said anything about it in print. He has put it on our hives, and had the bees draw it out—in fact, tried it under all sorts of conditions. The proof of the pudding is in the eating; and the results in our apiary so far seem to show that Mr. Hutchinson's fears are groundless. The comb from the new product is not tough and leathery at all. After a long series of experiments we have about come to the conclusion that, in the use of foundation, the bees do not utilize or in any way make use of the wax in the base or septum; but they will utilize all the wax in the side-walls to the depth of  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch. Ordinary roller-mill foundation has a surplus of wax in the wrong place. We are aiming in the new product to put it in the right place. With this end in view, Mr. Weed has been experimenting along the line of making deep-cell foundation, the bases of which are just as thin as the natural; and the walls, instead of  $3/1000$ -inch thick, as in the natural, are  $8/1000$ . Careful measurements last year showed that the bees reduced this  $8/1000$  down to about  $3/1000$ . The surplus wax was simply used to build up the depth of the cells.

I grant that there is fish-bone to some extent, resulting from the use of comb foundation; but the reason of this is that at present there is more wax in the bases than there needs to be; and the wax in the side-walls is in such shape that the bees do not utilize all of it. The result is that a midrib is left in the center of the comb, thicker than will be found in combs built wholly by the bees. In the new product we propose to put this wax where it will not be detected in the eating. The very snag, then, that Mr. Hutchinson is afraid we shall run into is the very one we would avoid in the new product. In other words, it is not proposed to use more wax than we now use in thin foundation; but we do aim to put that wax in such shape that bees will utilize it in such a way as to leave no midrib or fish-bone in comb honey.

Mr. Hutchinson need have no fears that we shall rush on the market the new deep-cell foundation in any quantity this season. At present we have only one small machine, and

turn out pieces about 4x5 inches. We are working on another machine to make samples perhaps 5x8 inches. The machinery and dies necessary for the purpose are very expensive, and, even with the larger machines, the output will be very limited. If bee-keepers are holding back their orders for foundation, expecting the new product in quantity this season, they will be disappointed. They had better make their requirements, irrespective of the new article, and in the meantime we will try to furnish a super or two of the new deep-cell foundation to those who wish to try it. E. R. ROOT.



## The Honey Liked Best—Difference in Tastes.

BY JOSEPH BEATH.

In answer to Query 40, "What honey is generally liked best?" it depends upon three things: 1st, the quality of the honey; 2nd, the taste of the individual, both natural and acquired; 3rd, prejudice.

In the first place the honey from the same flowers varies considerable at different times and places, probably owing to the weather, soil, etc., being very much stronger sometimes than others.

Second, as to taste; our natural tastes vary a good deal, but not nearly as much as our acquired tastes. Whatever we are accustomed to we usually like, as, for instance, eating oysters, chewing tobacco, taking snuff, etc.

Third, as to prejudice. I will give a little experience: Thirty-eight years ago I came to Adams county, Iowa; at the same time my neighbors came from New England, and they fully believed there was no corn equal to the little Yankee corn with which to make johnny-cake or corn-bread. The Western yellow corn would do to feed, but not to make into bread. The Yankee corn was so much sweeter! Well, an old gentleman, named Harlow, went to mill with two sacks of corn—one Western yellow for the chickens, and the other Yankee corn to eat, and on the way he forgot which was which. "Oh," said the family, "we can easily tell the Yankee corn by cooking a mess of one and then a mess of the other; and they cook that way until both sacks were empty, but were never able to tell which was Yankee or which was Western; but it killed the prejudice of the whole community.

Some years ago we had a very smart young man teaching school in an adjoining district, and I went to sell them some honey where he was boarding. I took along some clover and heart's-ease honey, and sold them either 25 or 30 pounds (I have forgotten which). I showed both to the lady of the house, and asked her which she would take. She said, "Fred said he wanted clover honey. Which is the clover honey?" I answered: "I would just as soon as not tell you which is the clover honey, but I would like to see whether Fred knows clover honey or not. So take which you like, and if you want to change it I will do so." After tasting, she could not tell which she liked best, and took half of each.

Well, they used it all, and neither Fred nor the family could tell which was the clover honey, or which they liked best.

### READING AND BINDING THE BEE JOURNAL.

First, I always have a pencil handy, and when I find anything that I think I will want to refer to hereafter, I write the title and page on the top of the front page. I find this much handier than writing it in a book or any other way that I have tried or have seen mentioned. Then, when I want to hunt up anything, I take my journals and turn them over one at a time. I have them bound since 1879, with a very few copies missing.

As to binding, years ago I got a binder which I still keep them in but not bound. At the end of the volume, I take a brad-awl and punch about four copies at a time, keeping one for a pattern so as to have all the holes alike, then sew them together with strong twine. I formerly put covers on, but do not any more, as they are kept away from the dirt.

### NOT WILD PARSNIP, BUT HEMLOCK.

On page 61, I see wild parsnips mentioned again, and S. B. Smith tells about parsnips that had gone wild, or self-sown for 10 years, and then they got seed from them for years, but never was poisoned. He then gives two instances of roots being taken from a field, the one killing a horse, and the other in a few moments caused a burning sensation in the throat and stomach, and severe pain, which the attending physician said was poison from eating wild parsnip.

Now for the explanation: In the first case, it was the common parsnip, which, self-seeding for a hundred years, would never make poisonous; while in the second case (of both the horse and man) it was hemlock, of which there are



several varieties scattered over Europe, Asia and America, all of which are poisonous. The poisonous extract is known as "conia;" the dose of which, in medicine, is from one-fourth to one-sixteenth of a grain, and causes a burning sensation, as in the young man's case. As to its poisoning qualities, it is reported that one drop in the eye of a rabbit caused death in nine minutes, while three drops in the eye of a strong cat killed it in 1½ minutes.\* Either this or the water hemlock (cowbane) was probably what was used by the Greeks to poison with, as in the case of Socrates.

Now, why is this called wild parsnip? Simply because of its similarity to a parsnip, both in root and top, when it is full grown and the parsnip has gone to seed. But there is a great difference, both in smell and looks, when a person once knows them. The hemlock blossom is white, and in this country grows only in the sloughs, while the parsnip blossom is yellow, and is usually found only around where there has been a garden. Besides, there is quite a difference in the leaves, stalks and roots, but I cannot give a correct description of them now.

Adams Co., Iowa.

## CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

### Report of the Vermont Bee-Keepers' Convention.

BY M. F. CRAM.

The 22nd annual convention of the Vermont Bee-Keepers' Association was held at Vergennes, Jan. 21 and 22, 1897. The meeting was called to order by Pres. H. W. Scott, prayer offered by H. L. Leonard, and then the Secretary's report was read and adopted, after which the following committees were appointed by the chairman:

Committee on Resolutions—M. F. Cram, D. D. Howe and H. L. Leonard.

Committee on Nomination—G. H. Fassett, W. G. Larrabee and G. C. Spencer.

The report of the Treasurer showed the financial standing of the association to be in good order, a small sum of money being on hand.

The attendance was fair, but not as large as it would have been if some of the best working members had not been detained at home by sickness, but those that were present took a lively interest in the discussions that followed. First was the

#### CARE OF BROOD-COMBS,

which was opened by W. G. Larrabee, who had had considerable trouble in keeping motths from comb when not in use. Some fumigated with sulphur, some with tobacco, some recommended hanging them one inch apart on a rack; while all conceded that the best place was with the bees.

#### PRODUCING COMB HONEY VS. EXTRACTED.

In the absence of J. E. Crane, who was detained by sickness, Pres. H. W. Scott was called upon to give his experience in producing honey, both comb and extracted. He uses full sheets of foundation in production of extracted honey; puts on top stories without excluders, as soon as the bees get strong, and usually the queen will occupy two or three frames; sometimes he puts one frame of brood in the upper story. Mr. Fassett uses combs for extracted honey. Mr. Larrabee thinks that extracted honey pays as well as comb honey.

#### HONEY PRODUCTION IN CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. W. Wilson, of California, gave a very interesting talk on the production of honey in California. She showed that she had the one thing needful for a bee-keeper, that is, *pluck*, as she bought five colonies and lost three in moving them home. Then she increased to 100, and lost all but two with foul brood. She had built up a reputation for fine quality of honey; having sold all she had to spare to a city dealer, he bought of some others, but its having no reputation it would not sell, so he induced her to exchange with him what she had saved for her own use, and in setting out a little of this honey for the bees to clean up they contracted foul brood. This shows that no bee-keeper should feed honey without thor-

oughly boiling it, unless he knows the source from which it came. She afterwards increased to a handsome apiary, and produced honey with profit.

We then listened to singing by M. A. Everest, who, by the way, is quite a poet, and he gave all the members present a collection of songs which he had composed.

#### INSTRUCTING RAILROAD EMPLOYEES—FOUL BROOD.

The question was asked, "Shall we ask the railroad companies to instruct their employees to handle comb honey as they would eggs?" The result of the discussion will be found in the report of the committee on resolutions.

QUES.—"Has any one had any trouble with foul brood? If so, what shall we do to cure the disease." No one reported a case of genuine foul brood in Vermont.

At the evening session the subject of

#### MARKETING HONEY

was opened by W. G. Larrabee, followed by M. F. Cram, M. A. Everest, D. D. Howe and Mrs. W. Wilson. Mrs. Wilson claimed that in Los Angeles, Cal, a firm had mixed glucose with extracted honey and shipped it East, and sold it for pure honey.

#### WORK AT THE EXPERIMENT APIARY.

Next came a report of experimental work done at the apiary at the Experiment Station, and was opened by D. D. Howe. The weather being very favorable, spring feeding did not amount to much, as the bees steadily gained without feeding. Mr. Howe said that the experiment of feeding back he did not wish to report, as he thought it was not properly done. One experiment was feeding sugar syrup to the bees to see if they added anything to it, or chemically changed it. It was fed back again, three different times in succession. Sample No. 1 was the clear sugar syrup, No's. 2, 3 and 4 was the sugar syrup after extracting in their respective order as numbered. The analysis was performed by Prof. J. L. Hills, Director and Chemist of the Experiment Station, and the percentages are as follows:

Moisture	27.50%	24.01%	20.00%	19.81%
Ash	.02	.06	.04	.044
Acidity as formic acid	.016	.032	.039	.044
Sucrose	63.48	20.35	21.03	22.08
Dextrose	.19	49.92	48.77	50.12
Polar before iris plus	64.42	plus 11.00	plus 12.50	plus 13.8
Polar after iris	-19.80	-16.00	-15.40	-15.50
Specific gravity	1.3202	1.370	1.3867	1.4002

Here is what Mr. Hills says of the analysis: "No. 1 is apparently sugar syrup; No's 2, 3 and 4 do not differ enough to say so. The acidity increases slightly as the numbers increase, but the amount of sucrose or cane-sugar, and dextrose, or levulose, is essentially the same in them all. All three would be clast by the chemist not acquainted with their origin as honey's adulterated with cane-sugar."

At this point there was a recitation by M. F. Cram, and a song by Mr. Everest.

#### BEEES AND FRUIT—SPRAYING FRUIT.

QUES.—"Do bees ever puncture grapes or injure any fruit that the skins have not been previously broken?" Ans.—No.

QUES.—"Does spraying fruit-trees while in bloom prevent the fruits from being stung? or, in other words, prevent the fruit from having green, hard spots running from the rind toward the core?" Ans.—No, by all present.

At the morning session of the second day, the committee on nominations recommended that the old board of officers be elected. But Mr. Lowrey, refusing to serve as secretary, M. F. Cram was elected.

The following were selected as the committee on experimental work:—O. J. Lowrey, M. F. Cram and R. H. Holmes.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Vermont bee-keepers be tendered Mr. M. A. Everest for the hospitable manner in which he has entertained the members during the session.

*Resolved*, That the members of the Association tender their thanks to the Central Vermont & Rutland Railroad Co. for reduced rates during the session.

*Resolved*, That we highly appreciate the interest shown by the Board of Control and Directors of the Vermont Experimental Station, as well as the labor performed by the Chemist and Farm Superintendent in the work of the apiary.

*Resolved*, That the members of the Vermont Bee-Keepers' Association highly approve of the Act past by the last Legislature, to prevent the spraying of fruit-trees while in bloom, it being very beneficial to the interests of the bee-keepers and fruit-growers of Vermont.

*Resolved*, That the members of the Vermont Bee-Keepers' Association think it best to ask the railroad officials to no-

tify their employees to handle comb honey as carefully as they would eggs, and that the Secretary be instructed to send the railroad officials a copy of this resolution.

M. F. CRAM,  
H. L. LEONARD, } Com.  
D. D. HOWE,

The above resolutions were then adopted.

#### LOCATING AN APIARY.

The points to be considered in locating an apiary were discussed by M. A. Everest, followed by others. Mr. Manum thought that snow was beneficial, had walked on the snow on top of the hives and the bees came out in good condition in the spring.

Mr. Everest thought that bees should be moved to new locations to prevent disease from old and decaying bees.

Mr. Manum did not think it necessary, but all that spoke admitted it best to keep everything neat and clean about the apiary.

#### SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

QUES.—“How to clean the pollen from old combs,” was then discussed. Not many were troubled, but if they were they would melt them into wax.

QUES.—“What about the origin of the honey-bee in this country?”

ANS.—It originally came from Germany. (Will the editor please tell when, where, and by whom, the first honey-bees were brought to America?) [This editor is unable to answer. Will some one who knows, kindly do so.—EDITOR.]

QUES.—“Does spring feeding pay?” Mr. Manum requested that it be tried at the Experiment Station, and it probably will be again the coming season.

The subject of foul brood was discussed, but it was not shown that there was any genuine foul brood in Vermont.

It was voted to hold the next annual meeting in Burlington, in January, 1898, the time to be set by the Executive Committee.

M. F. CRAM, Sec.

## Questions and Answers

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

### What to Do With Unfinished Sections—Fine Wire in Section Foundation.

1. I want to know what's best to do with unfinished sections. All bee books and manuals, while giving long-drawn instructions concerning matters of lesser importance to the tyro, are studiously reticent on this point. Hooker, in his “Guide,” does go so far as to say that when the honey-flow has ceased, the sections, though unfilled, must be taken off, or the bees will carry the honey down into the hive. It is also stated somewhere that they will carry up honey to complete them. But not a word of instruction does he give as to what is to be done with these unfinished sections, nor does any other author whose work I possess. In turning over files of the American Bee Journal one finds here and there the advice tendered to extract partially finished sections, but no reason is assigned for this wasteful treatment, and nowhere can I see it recommended that, should another white or amber-colored flow be near at hand, they should be left intact and replaced on the hives at the opening of this second flow for completion. Is there any objection to doing this, that we are never so advised? If so, will you kindly tell us what it is? And should the partially capped ones be uncapped and the edges broken down a bit when so replaced?

I have been wading through E. T. Abbott's series of articles on the production of comb honey, in the hope of finding in them the information I seek, but no; all he says (see page 230, 1895), is: “One should manage to have as few empty sections as possible”—(he might with equal wisdom have said that one should manage to regulate the honey-flow, or regulate the climatic conditions during the period of certain nec-

tar-secreting flowers blossoming); “and,” he continues, “unless those are in very fine condition, it will pay to throw them away and put in fresh ones.” Is it possible that such leading lights of our industry should thus callously recommend us to cut out say ½-pound chunks of delicious comb honey from unfinished sections, and “throw them away?” He might have added, as a warning, not to throw them about the apiary, as it may set up robbing, but throw them preferably into the pigsty, to the chickens, or to the dogs, for thus they will be gotten rid of and not prove a source of danger.

On page 336 of Vol. XXXII this matter of uncompleted sections is made, I see, a “Question-Box” query. But the replies do not suit the conditions I have supposed to exist, as they assume that absence of a honey-flow whereby they might be completed for another full year; whereas, what I am desirous of knowing is, whether, if the interval betwixt the flows is only say six weeks, these half-finished sections cannot be returned to the hives. There may be a slight difference in flavor, and even in tint of the two honey's; but what of that? better that than to follow Mr. Abbott's advice, and “throw them away.”

2. What do you think of the new German foundation mill, made partly of cement, and costing only 82 cents? It is mentioned in the Australian Bee-Bulletin for Dec. 28.

3. What would you think of the plan of having very fine wire in sections to hold the foundation in place? Instructions could be printed on the outside, directing consumers how to draw out the wires so as to leave the comb unharmed.

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

ANSWERS.—1. Very much has been written on the subject of the best thing to do with unfinished sections, and the question has been answered more than once in these columns, but just as you put the matter it is practically a new question, one that I don't remember to have seen asked before. Your question is as to what shall be done with sections not completed in case there shall be a further honey-flow the same season. I think I should know pretty well what to do with them—at least I know what I have done with them—but I feel a little shaky as to giving a satisfactory answer to meet all cases. But I'll try. I have known times when the white honey-flow stopped all of a sudden, and then started up again a few days later. In that case, if the sections had been left in the supers, the supers were put right back on the hives again without any change whatever, and all seemed to be well.

But suppose the white honey season is over for good, and somewhere from one to six weeks later another flow of darker honey comes. All sections were taken off at the time the white honey stopped, and they were in all stages between foundation untouched and sections fully completed. In this case the element of granulation does not come, simply the matter of darker. Of course, there's no question as to what to do with completed sections, they stay off, and equally of course the untouched foundation goes back on just as though it had never been on. Some of the sections are very nearly completed, all the cells filled and a very few unsealed. Very likely they may as well stay off, for the gain in putting them back will hardly pay for the trouble. Next come the sections which have 25 to 50 cells not entirely built out. If you put them back on, the cells will be completed and filled out with the dark honey. The question is: Which is better, the section with unfinished cells, or the one entirely completed but having a few cells of dark honey? You must find the answer to that question yourself. In some cases the honey will be only a little darker, and it will be better to have the sections finished. Your customers may not object to dark honey, and may object seriously to having unfinished or uncapped cells, and vice versa. You must be governed by the circumstances.

Suppose the second harvest is of very dark honey, and you decide that it will not do to return such sections as we have been talking about, that are well on toward completion. They will be left off, untouched foundation will be returned, and there will be a dividing line somewhere between. Just where that dividing line shall be drawn depends upon the circumstances I have mentioned, the character of the honey and the character of your market. But somewhere there will be a line, and it will fall pretty well up toward sections of full weight. Almost surely, (unless the dark honey is too bad for table use) it will fall among the sections that are more than half weight. For a section only half filled is not so generally desired as one completed but of darker color.

All this is on the supposition that it is deemed best to have all surplus honey in sections. In many cases that will not be deemed best. It will be considered better to get all the light honey in sections, letting the dark honey be extracted or saved in combs for the bees to use in the fall or following spring.

In returning the sections there is no need to uncapped or



break down the edges; indeed, there is no need to do anything unless it so happens that at some point the surface of the comb falls less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch from the nearest surface, in which case it must be cut away or the bees will build the comb to the adjacent surface.

2. I don't know enough about the mill in question to give an opinion.

3. With some people it might work all right, but I'm afraid that in a good many cases the wire would be left in the honey when placed on the table, and some incorrect English result. If we can get the deep cells they are now talking about, and use them for bottom starters, there will be no need of wires. Indeed, I have very little trouble with ordinary foundation for bottom starters.

### The Right to Sow Sweet Clover Seed.

1. Has a bee-keeper a right to sow sweet clover seed along the roadside of his neighbors' land, without getting into trouble with them?

2. Do the supply dealers keep heavy brood foundation in stock, in sheets 10x18 inches, outside measure?

READER, Wisconsin.

ANSWERS.—1. That depends upon your laws. It's a question for a local lawyer or justice of the peace rather than for a bee-paper. There are laws in perhaps most of the States against sowing seeds of certain plants along the roadside, or even upon your own land. You ought not to be allowed to sow Canada thistles on any part of your own land, for if you do your neighbors are likely to be injured by it as well as yourself. But if there is a law against your sowing sweet clover, you should respect the law while it exists, and use your best efforts to have such a foolish law repealed; unless, indeed, it may be advisable to violate the law with the express purpose of testing its constitutionality. Earnest men in your State are trying to undo the mischievous legislation that has been done, and it might be a good thing if Mr. France would tell us just how matters stand now, and the proper attitude for bee-keepers to take.

2. Sheets of foundation 10x18 are not generally kept in stock, if ever, but you can have foundation cut that size without extra charge.

### Hauling Bees—Methods of Increase.

1. On page 87, you say, "When placed on the cars let frames run parallel with the track; on a wagon they should run crosswise." Why? Why not crosswise on wagon tracks? or why not parallel on track and wagon? What difference does it make?

2. What, in your opinion, is the best method for increase, allowing the bees to swarm, increase by division, or build up from nuclei? Last season I made an increase by taking six frames with adhering bees, moving them to another location, keeping the old queen on the same stand with two frames and filling the hive up to eight frames, with full sheets of foundation. What do you think of this method?

3. On page 102, about moving bees, I find that if one places a slanting board in front of each hive there is little or no trouble about the bees returning to their stands. I have tried this in moving hives from two feet to a mile. I once moved six hives of bees a mile, and used the board, but very close to the entrance, for two days and then moved it about six inches out. Going back the next day after I had moved them, I found about one-half cupful of bees on an old frame, the next day they had all disappeared, returned I suppose to their new stand.

J. D., New Orleans, La.

ANSWERS.—1. If you pick up a hive having its frames run from front to rear (most of them run that way in this country, although many across the sea run the other way), if the frames are hanging loose you can shake them from their places by swinging the hive from side to side, but can do little to stir the frames by swinging it from front to rear. You can break a comb out of a frame much more easily by swinging the frame from side to side than you can by swinging it endwise. In a railroad car there is a gentle rocking from side to side, but often a terrific bumping front to rear. A car is bumped on the end, not on the side. So place the hive in position to stand the bumps. See? In a wagon it's different. The jerking and jolting is from side to side, principally, just the reverse of the railroad car.

2. It's very much a matter of conditions and circumstances. What's best for one may not be best for another. A plan that you are thoroughly familiar with, whose details you can

carry out in the best manner, may be better for you than a second plan, which second plan might be a good deal better if you were equally familiar with the manner of carrying it out properly. For many, nothing is better than natural swarming, while for others the issuing of a natural swarm is a sort of nightmare. Rightly carried out, your plan is a good one.

3. The plan is an entirely successful one when it succeeds perfectly. Sometimes, however, for reasons easily understood, bees will come out around the board and go back to the old place just as if no board had been in the way.

### Section Width and Passageways.

1. You have spoken of thin combs in sections less than one-pound; I wish to start right, therefore, what width section would you use in wide frames with separators?

2. Is it an advantage to have center passageways from each section and row of sections?

T. C.

ANSWERS.—1. That's a question I don't know enough to answer. With my present light I think if I had to adopt a certain size and agree to stick to it, I should say sections  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide. But I should want the privilege of changing to another size if I wanted to, and on that account, if no other, I should not want to use wide frames at all. A T super can be used for sections of any width, and if  $1\frac{1}{4}$  should not be entirely satisfactory it could be changed to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , which is perhaps the most popular at the present time.

2. It is doubtful if there is any sufficient advantage in having any central passage in separators, the usual passage at top and bottom being sufficient. If, however, separators  $4\frac{1}{4}$  wide should be used with  $4\frac{1}{4}$  sections, then it might be necessary to have some additional passage.

### The Colony That Loaf.

Edward H. Beardsley asks, on page 92, about a colony that loaf after being increased to unusual size by the accession of another colony. Your proposed plan of dividing that colony would probably have been successful. If you ever have the like case again you can proceed in this way: Take from the hive all the combs and shake from them about half the bees, finding the queen and leaving her on the old stand with frames of foundation. That would be about the same as hiving the swarm there, only it would be stronger in bees. The brood with the bees that were left adhering should be put in a new hive in a new place, and a queen or a queen-cell given them, letting them build up into a good colony.

You seem a little afraid that when you removed the hive from which the swarm had issued, it reduced the old colony too much, "for only two of the old ones work a bit in the supers." Probably that was all right. P. Schachinger, a German authority, estimates that when a colony of 20,000 bees stores a pound of honey a day, one of 40,000 bees will store four pounds. That is, the storing is not in exact proportion to the size of the colonies, but greatly in favor of the larger. Now suppose there were 45,000 bees in that colony about the time of swarming. If you had gotten them about equally divided between the swarm and the mother colony, making 22,500 in each, you might have gotten as much surplus from one as the other. Suppose it was a little more than a pound from each, that would make a little more than two pounds a day from the two. If the old one were reduced to 5,000, and 40,000 were in the new hive, then you'd get no surplus from the mother colony, but you'd have four pounds a day from the swarm. Would you rather have two colonies give you three pounds, or one colony give you four? All you want of the old colony is to have enough bees left in it so the brood will not get chilled.

C. C. M.

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## Editorial Comments.

**Slovenly Honey Marketing.**—While on South Water street a week or two ago, we saw at a honey commission house a part of a shipment of some 700 pounds of comb honey that had been sent in just as it came from the hives, *supers and all*. It had not been removed from the supers—simply lifted off the hives and shipped to market. Well, it was a splendid piece of slipshod bee-keeping. The honey was of fine quality, but of course it was scarcely salable at any price, while if it had been removed from the supers, the sections nicely cleaned and put into neat shipping cases, it would have brought at least 13 cents per pound.

Of course, no reader of a bee-paper would be guilty of such a careless, shiftless way of doing things. But no doubt that same bee-keeper—had he been invited to subscribe for a good bee-paper—would have said he couldn't afford it; and yet he could afford to lose a number of dollars on a small shipment of nice honey, just because he didn't know *how* to prepare it properly for the market! "Where ignorance is bliss" it may "be folly to be wise," but it is immensely more profitable to have the wisdom.

**Low Prices of Honey, and Why.**—We take the following paragraphs from *Gleanings*, on this subject:

It will be noted in another column that California produced in one year about 425 carloads of honey, not including small amounts consumed locally. Arizona and Colorado are coming up rapidly to the front as honey-producing States; and one of the bee-keepers wrote the other day: "Look out for Colorado when our honey gets on your Eastern markets." With continuous honey-flows from three to six months, is it any wonder that our Western brethren can produce honey cheaply? Of course, the West has to contend with the freights; but even then, with their 600 or 700 cars of honey that is liable to appear at some seasons of the year, it is not much wonder that prices had to drop some.

We are in hopes that the new comb [deep-cell] will help bee-keepers produce honey more cheaply. We shall see. One thing, however, is very gratifying. The fact that such vast amounts are produced and consumed yearly, shows that honey is coming to be more and more a staple article somewhere; for it is practically certain that no such amount could have been carried 20 years ago, even in the proportion to the population at that time.

One would think from the California report, of over 400 carloads of honey in one year, the time is near at hand when there will be an enormous over-production of honey. But we don't fear that just yet, for if every State and Territory were to produce 400 carloads of honey in any one year, that would make only about six pounds for each man, woman and child

in our country! Surely, it would not be a hard matter for each one to consume six pounds of honey, when the average of sugar used in this country is reported to be about 65 pounds per capita!

But will it pay to increase the production of honey very rapidly, when now, in many places, it seems to be a drug on the market? And the wholesale price is exceedingly low, too—not much above that of the retail price of sugar. Would it not be better to put more effort, for a year or two, in the line of creating a demand for honey among the people, instead of piling up a large supply ahead of the demand?

It may be the times have something to do with the demand for honey, but just now it doesn't seem to make much difference how low the price is, for in many places few sales can be made even at a losing price. Perhaps when that "promist wave of prosperity" reaches this country, 400 carloads of honey from each State will be only as a "drop in the bucket!" But let's hope the "wave" will come ahead of the honey!

**Importing Honey, and Adulteration.**—We have received the following statement from G. B. Lewis Co., of Wisconsin:

GEORGE W. YORK & Co., Chicago, Ill.—

*Gentlemen:*—Referring to your editorial on page 809 of the Dec. 17, 1896, issue of the American Bee Journal, we beg leave to make a few corrections. The gentleman referred to did not say that the United States does not produce enough honey. He simply said that large quantities were imported from Cuba and Jamaica.

The firm referred to in your article, further say that they cannot use anything but pure honey, and that much of what is produced in the United States is adulterated with glucose, hence they cannot use it. They complain especially of honey from the Western States. They do not, however, think that the adulteration is done by the producers, but they are of the opinion that the middle-man is responsible for it.

Kindly make these corrections on the article, and oblige,  
 Yours truly, G. B. LEWIS Co.

Per C. T. M.

The editorial in question was in reference to a report that an enterprising Wisconsin firm of bakers had said that the United States could not produce enough honey to supply the demand; that it was necessary to import it.

We are glad to receive the correction as given above. But we can hardly believe that *much* of the honey produced in the Western States is adulterated by any one. Still, we think there is quite a good deal of adulteration going on, and it may be it is more extensive than we think. There is no longer any question that what bee-keepers need above all things is a good National anti-adulteration law. It is impossible for them to compete successfully with glucose at one cent a pound. But until a National law is secured, we must all work for stringent State laws, which can help much to cripple the adulterators, at least in spots.

### Against Adulteration of Food and Drugs.

—The following is a copy of the important portions of House Bill No. 192, relating to the adulteration of foods (which includes honey), introduced by Representative Brown, Feb. 9, 1897, in the Illinois Legislature:

**A BILL FOR AN ACT TO PROVIDE AGAINST THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF EITHER FOOD OR DRUGS FROM IMPERFECTLY DEVELOPT OR DAMAGED MATERIALS, AS STANDARD ARTICLES.**

**SECTION 1.**—Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That no person shall within this State manufacture for sale, offer for sale or sell any drug or article of food, which is under the ordinary standard, without bearing a label indicating its inferiority, or which is adulterated within the meaning of this Act.

**SEC. 2.**—(B.) In case of "food:" (1) If any substance or article is offered for sale or sold whose active principles are not develop or only partially so, on which its quality and



strength as a food depends; (2) If any substance or substances have been mixt with it so as to lower, depreciate or injuriously affect its strength, quality or purity; (3) If any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; (4) If any valuable or necessary ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it; (5) If it is an imitation of, or sold under the name of another article; (6) If it consists wholly or in part of a diseased, decomposed, putrid, tainted, infected or rotten animal or vegetable substance or article, whether manufactured or not; or in case of milk if it is the produce of an infected or diseased animal; (7) If it is colored, coated, polished or powdered, whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better than it really is; (8) If it contains any added substance or ingredients which is poisonous or injurious to health: *Provided*, That the provisions of this Act shall not apply to mixtures and compounds recognized as ordinary articles of food, or ingredients of articles of food, if each and every package sold or offered for sale be distinctly labeled as mixtures or compounds, with the name and per cent. of each ingredient therein, and that they are not wholly or in part injurious to health.

We hope the Bill from which we have extracted the above paragraphs, will pass both branches of the Illinois legislature, and then be energetically enforced. The Bill also provides that \$5,000 be appropriated for the enforcement of the Act, and all fines collected to be added thereto. If past it goes into effect on or after July 4, 1897.

It would be well for all our readers to write their Representatives and Senators at Springfield, Ill., to be on the lookout for this Bill, and to do all in their power to secure its passage. With such a weapon in the hands of bee-keepers, we think that all tamperers with pure honey would soon have to seek other and more promising States wherein to carry on their nefarious work.

**The Importation of Apis Dorsata**—the giant bee of India—received no encouragement at the Lincoln convention of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, last October. In fact, a strong resolution against their importation by the Government was passed unanimously. This resolution was presented by Mr. L. D. Stilson, the Secretary of the Nebraska State Bee-Keepers' Association. We were quite a little surprised when he arose and read it, as it was the very first intimation we had that any such action was contemplated at that meeting.

After the convention was over, our most Eastern contemporary saw fit to berate several of the prominent members for favoring the passage of a resolution that they believed was all right; he even went so far as to accuse us and several others of originating the resolution, and that it was upon their suggestion that the matter was brought up for discussion. But to further show the facts in the case, we take the following from the Nebraska Bee-Keeper, written by Mr. Stilson himself:

I have been reading with some interest the discussion, pro and con, of the action of the Lincoln convention in regard to the importation of *Apis dorsata*. Now, I wish to say that I think but one or two gentlemen knew that such a resolution was thought of until I read it and moved its adoption. As to the why I feel opposed to the importation of *Apis dorsata* by the general Government at this time and in the manner asked for by the Ontario County Bee-Keepers' Association, I will say:

First, I do not think it is a bee that would do us any good. A score of years ago we had in our employ a bright young man. A year or so later found him on his way as a missionary to Africa. Three or four more years pass along and he revisits his boyhood home and parents in our town. While here he described animals, insects, and bees, as found in that far-off land. Altho not particularly interested in *Apis dorsata* at that time, yet from his descriptions, and those read later, I think they may be identical, or nearly so, and I at present believe worthless to us, other than as curiosities.

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Vol. XXXVII. CHICAGO, ILL., MAR. 11, 1897. No. 10.

## Editorial Comments.

**Slovenly Honey Marketing.**—While on South Water street a week or two ago, we saw at a honey commission house a part of a shipment of some 700 pounds of comb honey that had been sent in just as it came from the hives, *supers and all*. It had not been removed from the supers—simply lifted off the hives and shipped to market. Well, it was a splendid piece of slipshod bee-keeping. The honey was of fine quality, but of course it was scarcely salable at any price, while if it had been removed from the supers, the sections nicely cleaned and put into neat shipping cases, it would have brought at least 13 cents per pound.

Of course, no reader of a bee-paper would be guilty of such a careless, shiftless way of doing things. But no doubt that same bee-keeper—had he been invited to subscribe for a good bee-paper—would have said he couldn't afford it; and yet he could afford to lose a number of dollars on a small shipment of nice honey, just because he didn't know *how* to prepare it properly for the market! "Where ignorance is bliss" it may "be folly to be wise," but it is immensely more profitable to have the wisdom.

**Low Prices of Honey, and Why.**—We take the following paragraphs from Gleanings, on this subject:

It will be noted in another column that California produced in one year about 425 carloads of honey, not including small amounts consumed locally. Arizona and Colorado are coming up rapidly to the front as honey-producing States; and one of the bee-keepers wrote the other day: "Look out for Colorado when our honey gets on your Eastern markets." With continuous honey-flows from three to six months, is it any wonder that our Western brethren can produce honey cheaply? Of course, the West has to contend with the freights; but even then, with their 600 or 700 cars of honey that is liable to appear at some seasons of the year, it is not much wonder that prices had to drop some.

We are in hopes that the new comb [deep-cell] will help bee-keepers produce honey more cheaply. We shall see. One thing, however, is very gratifying. The fact that such vast amounts are produced and consumed yearly, shows that honey is coming to be more and more a staple article somewhere; for it is practically certain that no such amount could have been carried 20 years ago, even in the proportion to the population at that time.

One would think from the California report, of over 400 carloads of honey in one year, the time is near at hand when there will be an enormous over-production of honey. But we don't fear that just yet, for if every State and Territory were to produce 400 carloads of honey in any one year, that would make only about six pounds for each man, woman and child

in our country! Surely, it would not be a hard matter for each one to consume six pounds of honey, when the average of sugar used in this country is reported to be about 65 pounds per capita!

But will it pay to increase the production of honey very rapidly, when now, in many places, it seems to be a drug on the market? And the wholesale price is exceedingly low, too—not much above that of the retail price of sugar. Would it not be better to put more effort, for a year or two, in the line of creating a demand for honey among the people, instead of piling up a large supply ahead of the demand?

It may be the times have something to do with the demand for honey, but just now it doesn't seem to make much difference how low the price is, for in many places few sales can be made even at a losing price. Perhaps when that "promist wave of prosperity" reaches this country, 400 carloads of honey from each State will be only as a "drop in the bucket!" But let's hope the "wave" will come ahead of the honey!

**Importing Honey, and Adulteration.**—We have received the following statement from G. B. Lewis Co., of Wisconsin:

GEORGE W. YORK & Co., Chicago, Ill.—

*Gentlemen:*—Referring to your editorial on page 809 of the Dec. 17, 1896, issue of the American Bee Journal, we beg leave to make a few corrections. The gentleman referred to did not say that the United States does not produce enough honey. He simply said that large quantities were imported from Cuba and Jamaica.

The firm referred to in your article, further say that they cannot use anything but pure honey, and that much of what is produced in the United States is adulterated with glucose, hence they cannot use it. They complain especially of honey from the Western States. They do not, however, think that the adulteration is done by the producers, but they are of the opinion that the middle-man is responsible for it.

Kindly make these corrections on the article, and oblige,  
 Yours truly, G. B. LEWIS CO.  
 Per C. T. M.

The editorial in question was in reference to a report that an enterprising Wisconsin firm of bakers had said that the United States could not produce enough honey to supply the demand; that it was necessary to import it.

We are glad to receive the correction as given above. But we can hardly believe that *much* of the honey produced in the Western States is adulterated by any one. Still, we think there is quite a good deal of adulteration going on, and it may be it is more extensive than we think. There is no longer any question that what bee-keepers need above all things is a good National anti-adulteration law. It is impossible for them to compete successfully with glucose at one cent a pound. But until a National law is secured, we must all work for stringent State laws, which can help much to cripple the adulterators, at least in spots.

### Against Adulteration of Food and Drugs.

—The following is a copy of the important portions of House Bill No. 192, relating to the adulteration of foods (which includes honey), introduced by Representative Brown, Feb. 9, 1897, in the Illinois Legislature:

**A BILL FOR AN ACT TO PROVIDE AGAINST THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF EITHER FOOD OR DRUGS FROM IMPERFECTLY DEVELOPT OR DAMAGED MATERIALS, AS STANDARD ARTICLES.**

**SECTION 1.**—*Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That no person shall within this State manufacture for sale, offer for sale or sell any drug or article of food, which is under the ordinary standard, without bearing a label indicating its inferiority, or which is adulterated within the meaning of this Act.*

**SEC. 2.**—(B.) In case of "food:" (1) If any substance or article is offered for sale or sold whose active principles are not developd or only partially so, on which its quality and



strength as a food depends; (2) If any substance or substances have been mixed with it so as to lower, depreciate or injuriously affect its strength, quality or purity; (3) If any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; (4) If any valuable or necessary ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it; (5) If it is an imitation of, or sold under the name of another article; (6) If it consists wholly or in part of a diseased, decomposed, putrid, tainted, infected or rotten animal or vegetable substance or article, whether manufactured or not; or in case of milk if it is the produce of an infected or diseased animal; (7) If it is colored, coated, polished or powdered, whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better than it really is; (8) If it contains any added substance or ingredients which is poisonous or injurious to health: *Provided*, That the provisions of this Act shall not apply to mixtures and compounds recognized as ordinary articles of food, or ingredients of articles of food, if each and every package sold or offered for sale be distinctly labeled as mixtures or compounds, with the name and per cent. of each ingredient therein, and that they are not wholly or in part injurious to health.

We hope the Bill from which we have extracted the above paragraphs, will pass both branches of the Illinois legislature, and then be energetically enforced. The Bill also provides that \$5,000 be appropriated for the enforcement of the Act, and all fines collected to be added thereto. If past it goes into effect on or after July 4, 1897.

It would be well for all our readers to write their Representatives and Senators at Springfield, Ill., to be on the lookout for this Bill, and to do all in their power to secure its passage. With such a weapon in the hands of bee-keepers, we think that all tamperers with pure honey would soon have to seek other and more promising States wherein to carry on their nefarious work.

**The Importation of Apis Dorsata**—the giant bee of India—received no encouragement at the Lincoln convention of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, last October. In fact, a strong resolution against their importation by the Government was passed unanimously. This resolution was presented by Mr. L. D. Stilson, the Secretary of the Nebraska State Bee-Keepers' Association. We were quite a little surprised when he arose and read it, as it was the very first intimation we had that any such action was contemplated at that meeting.

After the convention was over, our most Eastern contemporary saw fit to berate several of the prominent members for favoring the passage of a resolution that they believed was all right; he even went so far as to accuse us and several others of originating the resolution, and that it was upon their suggestion that the matter was brought up for discussion. But to further show the facts in the case, we take the following from the Nebraska Bee-Keeper, written by Mr. Stilson himself:

I have been reading with some interest the discussion, pro and con, of the action of the Lincoln convention in regard to the importation of *Apis dorsata*. Now, I wish to say that I think but one or two gentlemen knew that such a resolution was thought of until I read it and moved its adoption. As to the why I feel opposed to the importation of *Apis dorsata* by the general Government at this time and in the manner asked for by the Ontario County Bee-Keepers' Association, I will say:

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A sample of either honey will be mailed to an intending purchaser, for 8 cents, to cover postage, packing, etc. We guarantee purity.

Now it seems to us here is a splendid chance for any bee-keeper to supply his home demand after his own crop is all sold. Or, why not begin now to create a local honey-trade? Order one 60-pound can first, and start out among your neighbors and friends, and see what you can do. You ought to get at least 12 cents per pound in 5-pound lots, or 40 cents for 3 pounds. Some may be able to do even better than that, though we think that enough ought to be sold at these prices to make a fairly paying business out of it. Give it a good trial. Push it. It may grow into a nice winter's work for you.

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.**

## General Items.

### Wild Parsnips.

From a bed of parsnips planted in Iowa, I used volunteers or self-sown parsnips for more than 20 years, or until I removed to Kansas, in 1887, and they were as good and wholesome as any. **JAMES H. WING.**

Hamilton Co., Kans.

### Bees Doing Well.

My bees are doing well, carrying in pollen and some honey. All my colonies are very strong, and have lots of stores. But give me Italian bees and the American Bee Journal, and I am at home.

**HOWARD RISHER.**

Ouachita Co., La., March 1.

### Good Prospects for Next Season.

Bees did a very poor business here last season—very little surplus honey—but I think they are wintering very well this winter so far. I think the prospect is pretty good for the coming season. Success to the Bee Journal. **SAMUEL FLORY.**

Keokuk Co., Iowa, March 1.

### Wintering Well.

My 45 colonies are wintering well on the summer stands. Not one colony is dead yet. Bees had a flight nearly every week this winter. We did not have 6 inches of snow at one time all winter. The weather is warm now, and the ground bare.

**PAUL WHITEBREAD.**

Luzerne Co., Pa., Feb. 26.

### Everything is Lovely.

We have just had about 5 inches of rain in as many days, making a total of about 15 inches this winter, and now everything is lovely. We expect a good crop of honey, and good prices through the Exchange.

I must say that I think more of the "Old Reliable" every time I read it. I consider it one of my best friends. I wish its editor the greatest of success. **B. S. TAYLOR.**

Riverside Co., Cal., Feb. 23.

### A Very Discouraging Report.

I lost 60 colonies of bees the last three years. I got some surplus the last season, the first in three years, but that was only a trifle. Hog cholera killed all my hogs—80 odd head; then a cyclone last spring demolished one of our farms, took all the fences, etc., and entirely destroyed the house and out-buildings. It took everything I could raise to build and repair.

I can't keep bees without the American Bee Journal. **L. WHITE.**

Caldwell Co., Mo., Feb. 26.

### The Proposed Spelling Reform.

**EDITOR YORK:**—Is the extensive editorial space in this week's (Feb. 4th) American Bee Journal, devoted to the discussion of the recent attempt to change the orthography of the English language, a challenge for a discussion of the subject in that journal? It appears to me that you need not be greatly surprised if you, in the near future, receive many applications for space to air the peculiar and varied views of many of your correspondents.

While I would like to enter upon a discussion of the subject, I hold that a discussion of such topics is foreign to the best interests of the Bee Journal, especially at this time, as the minds of many of our best writers would be diverted from the main issue, and much valuable space would be filled with matter that would not help the bee-keeper in his pursuit.

Altho I do not desire the change, why

should I antagonize you in your efforts to do what you think to be right? Is not the present high state of civilization due to departures? All of man's beginnings are small. All departures do not succeed. All attempts do not revolutionize. I will let you step aside in the new way, while I will follow the old track a little further. I may turn aside, or you may return. At any rate, our journeys will end at the same place. If you succeed, we will have gained; if you fail, you will not have lost the respect and admiration of your friends.

C. C. PARSONS.

[Mr. Parsons, we think you are exactly correct in not thinking it right to occupy space in the Bee Journal with a discussion of the proposed attempt in the line of a spelling reform. It would be out of place in a bee-paper. But we feel that, in justice, what we have said so far in regard to it was really necessary, so that all might understand our position.—EDITOR.]

### Bees Doing Fairly Well.

The Feb. 11 issue of the Bee Journal must have been miscarried by mail, as it did not come to hand, and something seemed to be wrong all last week, it not coming. It seems we can't do without it. We have two colonies of Italian bees, which are wintering on the summer stands. It is our first experience with bees. They seem to do fairly well. They had a good flight a few days ago. I will increase my number of colonies next summer.

GUSTAVUS KOLLS.

Hall Co., Nebr., Feb. 20.

### Bees Breeding—Many Frauds.

Bees have wintered well so far. They are breeding now. I have 24 colonies on the summer stands. Bees went into winter quarters rather light last fall. I got only about one-half as much surplus honey last season as the year before, but I hope for a good yield the coming season.

Give the swindlers and adulterators fits! I hope it will not be long till we can have laws in every State that will place every one of that class behind the iron bars. But the "honey frauds" are not the only ones. There is a class of dealers in the "raw fur" business who send out "flaming circulars," giving big price-lists, and when they get a shipment of furs from a "greeny," they bite him beautifully.

T. C. KELLY.

Butler Co., Pa., March 1.

### A Few Honey-Recipes.

I send you a sample of grape jelly made with honey. This is the way it is made:

**GRAPE JELLY MADE WITH HONEY.**—I stew the grapes until soft; mash and strain them through cheese-cloth, and to each quart of juice add one quart of honey, and boil it until it is thick enough to suit. I keep trying by dipping out a spoonful and cooling it. If you get it too thick it will candy. Any other fruit-juice treat just the same.

**GINGER SNAPS.**—One pint of honey, one teaspoonful of ginger, and one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little water, and two eggs. Mix all, then work in all the flour possible, roll very thin, and bake in a moderately hot oven. Any flavoring extracts can be added, as you may wish.

**JUMBLES OR COOKIES** can be made the same way, without any sugar or syrup, but add some shortening. In using honey for any kind of cakes, the dough must be as stiff with flour as possible, to keep them from running out of the stove.

**TO SPICE APPLES, PEARS OR PEACHES.**—One quart of best vinegar, one quart of honey, one-half ounce each of cloves and stick cinnamon. Boil all together 15 min-

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6A8t Mention the American Bee Journal.

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**Mrs. L. C. AXTELL,**

7A4f ROSEVILLE, Warren Co., ILL.

utes, then put in the fruit, and cook tender. Put in a stone jar with enough of the syrup to cover the fruit. It will keep as long as wanted.

**FOR SUGAR CURING 100 POUNDS OF MEAT.**—Eight pounds of salt, one quart of honey, 2 ounces of saltpeter, and 3 gallons of water. Mix, and boil until dissolved, then pour it hot on the meat.

I could send you more of such recipes if you want them.

W. A. MOORE.

Salt Lake Co., Utah.

[Yes, we are always glad to publish tested recipes in which honey is used. We can't have too many of them. It might be well for the women-folks to cut them out as fast as published, and paste together in a scrap-book. You might find them very valuable, some day.]

The sample of grape jelly made with honey is all right. Thank you for sending it.—EDITOR.]

### Prospects for a Large Honey Crop.

We have some 310 colonies to commence the season with. The prospects seem favorable for a very large crop, and we have had abundant rains lately, and the honey-plants are putting forth a rank growth.

I would be pleased to learn the address of a dealer in Cyprian, Holy Land and Syrian bees and queens.

H. T. CHRISMAN.

Fresno Co., Calif., Feb. 1.

[Here is an invitation to some reliable queen-breeder who has them, to offer them for sale in these columns—the kind of bees and queens asked for.—EDITOR.]

### Yellow Locust, Etc.

Bees did only fairly well here last season. They stored some surplus during the first of the season, when after that we had so much rain that it washed the nectar from the flowers, and then we had a dry spell when the bees ate most of what they had, but later on in the fall we had an excellent flow of nectar from wild asters and golden-rod, which enabled the bees to gather enough for winter stores, so I did not have to feed much.

I would like to ask a question: Is the common or yellow locust a good honey-producing tree? I have a great deal of it around me, and when in bloom I hear a noise as if bees were swarming on the trees, but a neighbor bee-keeper tells me that bees do not gather anything from the locust. How is it?

P. I. HUFFMAN.

Rockbridge Co., Va., Feb. 15.

[Will some one who knows, kindly report as to the value of yellow locust as a honey-yielder?—EDITOR.]

### Wintering Well—Clover Looks Well.

So far my bees are wintering all right. There are some bees that wintered on the summer stands in this vicinity, and they seem to be all right. I winter them in the cellar that I made two years ago out of rock, with a temperature of 40 to 42 degrees. We had some cold weather here this winter; the coldest was 21 degrees below zero, but we are having fine weather now, and everything indicates spring, but we may have some cold weather yet.

I never saw clover look as well as it does now. The prospects are good for a good crop of honey from clover. Alsike is better on low land than red clover, and it makes fine bee-pasture. It will do pretty well in a pasture. It is a true perennial. I have had it growing on my land for five years, and it is better now than it was the second year. There are about 100 acres within two miles of my apiary, which numbers 60 colonies, mostly hybrids. I prefer Italians, because they keep out moths better than the blacks. My scale colony's gain





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was 215 pounds; the highest gain in one day was 11 pounds.

I produce mostly extracted honey, which I sell at 80 cents a gallon. I sell my comb honey at 10 cents a pound. I always put my bees out on the summer stands just after the first of March.

Hurrah for sweet clover! Sow it on the roadside; it is better than ragweeds.

Henry Co., Ill., Feb. 18. J. F. WIRTH.

### Ants and Bees—A Fine Place.

A colony of large red ants attacked a colony of my bees one night in January, and killed the whole of them. About as many, in quantity, of the ants were killed as of bees. I took 50 pounds of comb honey from the vacated hive. This same colony was troubled with moth-worms last fall, and to experiment I put a naphtha moth-ball in it on the floor. While taking the honey from this hive I watched carefully, and not a trace of the worm could I find.

My bees have wintered without the slightest protection; and for the past three weeks they have been as "busy as bees," gathering and bringing in pollen (and I suppose honey, too) from the wild currant blossoms. Many other shrubs and trees will soon be in bloom, also the wild flowers—the latter having begun already. This particular location is certainly a fine one for bees. Just think of it—you of the North—only about 6 or 7 days of the winter that the bees have not flown!

Mrs. M. M. DUNNEGAN.

San Patricio Co., Tex., Feb. 26.

### Some Alsike Clover Questions.

1. Is the hay of Alsike clover as good after it matures seed as it is before seeding?
2. Is it killed in the crook, or just after it sprouts, as easily as red clover, should a freeze or drouth strike it?
3. If it is never cut for hay will it re-seed itself?
4. Does it afford bee-pasture the first year?

W. A. J. S.

Sumner Co., Tenn.

[On account of his extensive experience with Alsike clover, we ask Mr. Frank Coverdale, of Iowa, to reply to the above questions, which he did, as follows:—Ed.]

1. Alsike clover holds its greenness until the seed is ripe enough to cut, and I think it makes the best hay at that time.
2. I never had any field of Alsike either dry out or freeze out. I have one field now 4 years old, and in fine shape. Some years ago I saw a fine field of it cut for seed, and it all died at once. I never knew such a thing to happen before, or since.
3. If it is allowed to ripen so that some seed shatters off, it always re-seeds very thickly.
4. If sown by itself, or with winter wheat or barley, and the season is a wet one, then bees work freely upon it in August and September, but it doesn't yield honey like it does in June the following season.

FRANK COVERDALE.

### An Experience with Bees.

I started in bee-keeping two years ago. With the assistance of the "old reliable" Bee Journal, and with careful management, my efforts have been successful so far.

In the spring of 1895 I purchased 4 colonies, increased to 21 that season, and harvested 400 pounds of comb honey. I then built what I call a model bee-cellar, which will comfortably hold 50 colonies, in which I wintered my bees without the loss of a single colony. Having 21 to start with last spring, I increased by natural swarming to 50 colonies, and harvested 800 pounds of comb honey, which I sold in my local markets at from 12½ to 15 cents.

I use the 8-frame dovetail hive with the Hoffman frames.

My bees are wintering nicely. My self-regulating bee-cellar has kept the tempera-

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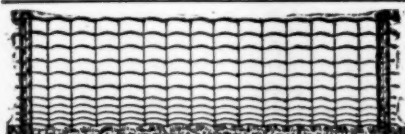
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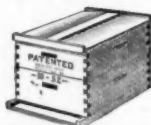


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So says Jones, and he resolves to become a "manufacturer." He buys a fence machine, a "county right," etc., and starts in to compete with steam and capital. His neighbor Smith invests same amount in "feeders," thus realizing a good price for his crops, enriching his farm, and enabling him to "lift the mortgage" and fence with Page, while Jones "goes to the wall."

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ture at 42 degrees all winter, scarcely varying a degree, notwithstanding the many severe changes of weather that we have had here this winter.

Our main drawbacks here in bee-keeping are the short seasons for gathering honey, and the long winter confinement. Our main honey crop is gathered from bass-wood and white clover, of which we have an abundance, but on account of wet weather last season the crop was light.

We have not seen the ground here since Thanksgiving Day. The snow has been accumulating all winter, until it is three feet deep at present. No wonder we are longing to hear the hum of the honey-bee.

C. S. FRENCH.

Todd Co., Minn., Feb. 20.

### Doolittle's Figuring Corrected.

On page 81, Mr. Doolittle does some figuring. I saw that the figuring was not wholly correct, and would on that score send the correct arithmetic. When, however, Mr. Doolittle, a few lines further on, challenges us (his readers) to "show wherein"—well, I never forego a dare.

Mr. Doolittle will not mind, because the correct figuring will only strengthen the point he was making. He says:

"But the honey is to be of the same grade, so I have only a quarter more in pounds for the same value in labor, to figure on. Hence, as a quarter of 22 cents is 5½ cents, which, taken from the 22 cents, would leave 16½ cents, we have this as the figure at which we can sell extracted honey of the same grade, when comb honey is selling at 22 cents."

Obviously we should take one-fifth of 22 cents, which is 4 2-5 cents, and this taken from 22 cents leaves 17 3-5 cents as the price for the same grade of extracted honey when comb sells at 22 cents.

I need not enter into the reason for the one-fifth instead of the one-fourth. The mistake is an easy one to make. I simply offer the following case in point: 24 pounds of comb honey at 22 cents will bring \$5.28; 30 pounds of extracted honey to bring the same must sell at 17 3-5 cents.

Bees are wintering finely here.

ALLEN LATHAM.  
Norfolk Co., Mass., Feb. 23.

### Flowers in Bloom.

The hills some 30 miles southeast of here in this county, are covered with snow. These hills would be called mountains in the East—they are probably 2,000 feet high. The snow will remain on them but a few days. All through the valley calla-lilies and other tender flowers are a-bloom. We have had plenty of rain, and the year bids fair to be a very propitious one.

W. A. PRYAL.  
Alameda Co., Cal., Feb. 23.

### Prospect is Good.

Bees seem to be doing the very best on sunny days; as on all others, not one starts out. Of course you remember how they would not stay in the hives those years, long ago, when so many died, and spring dwindling and pollen figured as unknown theories. Our winter has been steady, cool, and bright, and the prospect is good.

T. F. BINGHAM.  
Clare Co., Mich., March 3.

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## HONEY and BEESWAX MARKET QUOTATIONS.

The following rules for grading honey were adopted by the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, and, so far as possible, quotations are made according to these rules:

**FANCY.**—All sections to be well filled; combs straight, of even thickness, and firmly attached to all four sides; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain, or otherwise; all the cells sealed except the row of cells next the wood.

**NO. 1.**—All sections well filled, but combs uneven or crooked, detached at the bottom, or with but few cells unsealed; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain or otherwise.

In addition to this the honey is to be classified according to color, using the terms white, amber and dark. That is, there will be "fancy white," "No. 1 dark," etc.

**Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18.**—Fancy white, 12c.; No. 1, 10@11c.; fancy amber, 8@9c.; No. 1, 7c.; fancy dark, 7@8c.; No. 1, 7c. Extracted, white, 5@7c.; amber, 5@6c.; dark, 4@5c. Beeswax, 25@26c.

Very little demand, considering season of the year.

**Albany, N. Y., Mar. 6.**—Fancy white, 12-13c.; No. 1, 11-12c.; fancy dark, 7-8c.; No. 1, 6-7c.; Extracted, white, 5½-6c.; dark, 4-5c.

The honey market is very quiet and stock moving very slowly, even at reduced prices. White clover is not plentiful. Extracted is moving very slowly, but we hope for an improved demand soon.

**Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 20.**—Fancy white, 14-15c.; No. 1 white, 12-13c. Extracted, white, 6-7c. Beeswax, 22-25c.

Demand is fair for grades quoted, but no demand for inferior grades.

**Boston, Mass., Feb. 20.**—Fancy white, 13-14c.; No. 1, 11-12c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; amber, 5-6c. Beeswax, 25c.

**Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 20.**—Fancy white, 14½@15c.; No. 1 white, 12½@13c. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 4½@5½c. Beeswax, 22@25c.

There is not very much honey in our market. Selling rather slow. Demand beginning to be a little better. Think trade will be fair in this line this fall.

**Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 19.**—No. 1 white, 12@13c.; fancy amber, 11@12c.; No. 1 amber, 10@11c.; fancy dark, 9@10c.; No. 1 dark, 8@10c.; Extracted, white, 5½@6c.; amber, 5@5½c.; dark, 4@4½c. Beeswax, 20@25c.

**St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 19.**—Fancy comb, 12@13c.; No. 1 white, 11@11½c.; amber, 9@10½c.; dark, 7@8½c. Extracted, white, in cans, 6@7c.; amber, in barrels, 4@4½c.; extra, 5c.; dark, 3@4c. Good demand for barrel stock—comb slow sale. Beeswax, 23@23½c.—prime finds ready sale at 23½c.

**San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 24.**—White comb, 9-10c.; amber, 5-7c. Extracted, white, 5-5½c.; light amber, 4-4½c.; amber colored and candied, 3½c.; dark tulle, 2½c. Beeswax, fair to choice, 23-26c.

**Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2.**—Fancy white comb, 12-13c.; fancy amber, 8-9c.; No. 1, 8c.; fancy dark, 7-8c. Extracted, white, 5-7c.; amber, 4-5c.; dark, 3½-4c. Beeswax, 25c.

Season is getting over for comb honey—very little demand. Extracted in good demand.

**Detroit, Mich., Mar. 6.**—Fancy white, 13-14c.; No. 1, 12-13c.; fancy amber, 11-12c.; No. 1 amber, 10-11c.; fancy dark, 9-10c.; No. 1, 8-9c. Extracted, white, 5½-6c.; amber, 5c.; dark, 4-4½c. Beeswax, 25-26c.

**Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 20.**—No. 1 white, 12@13c.; No. 1 amber, 10@12c.; dark, 8@10c. Extracted, 3½@6c., according to quality. Demand is slow for all kinds of honey.

Beeswax is in fair demand at 22@25c. for good to choice yellow.

**New York, N. Y., Feb. 20.**—There has been a little better demand for comb honey during the last two weeks. Prices, however, will not improve, as the season is too far advanced and plenty of stock laying on the market. We have a good demand for extracted buckwheat, candied, and bee-keepers having their crop on hand yet, should now market it. Beeswax is quiet at 26 28c., according to quality.

**Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 20.**—Fancy white, 11@12c.; No. 1 white, 10@11c.; fancy amber, 9@10c.; No. 1 amber, 8@9c.; fancy dark, 7@8c.; No. 1 dark, 6-7c. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 5@5½c.; dark, 4@5c. Utah white extracted, 5@5½c. Beeswax, 23@26c. Market fairly steady for comb and better for extracted than for some time.

**Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 5.**—Demand a little better, but 10c. continues the prevailing price for strictly fancy 1-pound comb. Occasionally 11c., perhaps, in a peddling way. Other grades range from 8@4c., as to kind and quality, etc. Extracted, 4@5c.

### List of Honey and Beeswax Dealers.

Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

#### Chicago, Ills.

R. A. BURNETT & Co., 163 South Water Street.

#### New York, N. Y.

HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN,

#### Kansas City, Mo.

C. C. CLEMOMS & Co., 423 Walnut St.

#### Buffalo, N. Y.

BATTERSON & Co., 167 & 169 Scott St.

#### Hamilton, Ills.

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

#### Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. A. SELSER, 10 Vine St.

#### Cleveland, Ohio.

WILLIAMS BROS., 80 & 82 Broadway.

#### St. Louis, Mo.

WESTCOTT COM. CO., 213 Market St.

#### Minneapolis, Minn.

S. H. HALL & Co.

#### Milwaukee, Wis.

A. V. BISHOP & Co.

#### Boston, Mass.

E. E. BLAKE & Co., 57 Chatham Street.

#### Detroit, Mich.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich.

#### Indianapolis, Ind.

WALTER S. POWDER, 162 Massachusetts Ave.

#### Albany, N. Y.

CHAS. McCULLOCH & Co., 380 Broadway.

#### Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. F. MUTH & SON, cor. Freeman & Central avs.

## Honey - Clovers !

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Alsike Clover	\$.70	\$1.25	\$3.00	\$5.75
Sweet Clover (white)	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
White Clover	.90	1.60	3.75	7.00
Alfalfa Clover	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
Crimson Clover	.55	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices subject to market changes.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

Your orders are solicited.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

CHICAGO, ILLS.

## One Cent

invested in a postal card will get my large Catalog of All Root's Goods. Send list of what you want, and get price.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

WHEN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT, MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

## PATENT WIRED COMB FOUNDATION

Has No Sag in Brood-Frames

Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation

Has No Fishbone in the Surplus Honey.

Being the cleanest is usually worked the quickest of any Foundation made

J. VAN DEUSEN & SONS,

Sole Manufacturers,

Sprout Brook Montgomery Co., N. Y.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

## What Ails the A. B. J.?

**NOTHING, perhaps.** But I'm using it as a medium for telling you about YELLOWZONES, and since my first ad.—Dec. 17, '96, have rec'd only 8 replies, while from the ad. in the other bee-papers I am receiving ABUNDANT returns.

**Bro. York and His Force** use them, and speak of them highly—see pages 809 and 812, Dec. 17th.

**They are Guaranteed to Please** you, and I might almost guarantee you'll become a permanent customer, from the fact that nearly all the hundreds of bee-keepers who have ordered them once HAVE ORDERED REPEATEDLY.

**Yellowzones are an Honest, Efficient** remedy for all Fevers, Headache, Colds, Grip, Neuralgia and Rheumatism—especially serviceable in the GRIP.

**Here's from Dr. A. B. Mason, Feb. 8, '97:** "I shall telegraph you this morning for Yellowzones, and you'll find pay enclosed. Mrs. M. has the Grip, and they have helped her materially. Didn't know they were so near gone, or I would have telegraphed yesterday."

You'll do best to order 6 Boxes, but just to find whether you do or don't read the A. B. J. ads., here's an offer—Send me a 2-ct. stamp, and I'll send you a 10-ct. sample. You'll find them the most satisfactory remedy you ever used for general household emergencies.

**1 Box, 18 tablets, 25 cts.; 6 Boxes, \$1.**

**W. B. HOUSE, M. D.,**  
**Drawer 1, DETOUR, MICH.**

Mention the American Bee Journal.

## Pacific Coast Bee-Keepers !

—BUY YOUR—

## Dovetailed Cedar Hives

Direct from the Factory. Guaranteed equal to the best goods on the market.

Send for Price-List.

**Rawson & Barner, Centralia, Wash.**

10A13t Mention the Am. Bee Journal.

## STRICTLY PURE ! BEESWAX !

Bee-Keepers and Accumulators in the U. S.,

ATTENTION !

It may be of advantage to you communicate with us if you have Pure Yellow Beeswax for sale. No impure wanted. We are buyers.

Address, **BARGET & HEID,**  
8 S. William St., NEW YORK, N. Y.  
Mention the American Bee Journal. 8A4t

**Golden  
Adel  
Albino**

## Texas Queens !

Dr. Gallup says they are the best he has in his yard.

**J. D. GIVENS, Lisbon, Tex.**

Mention the Bee Journal. 9A26t,

**GAMES FREE** & useful articles for only 2-6mo. subs. to PoultryKeeper at 25c. Every poultry raiser wants this leading poultry paper. Sample free. Address **POULTRY KEEPER CO., Box 44 Parkersburg, Pa.**

Mention the American Bee Journal.

## Convention Notices.

**Texas.**—The next annual meeting of the Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Greenville, Wednesday and Thursday, April 7 and 8, 1897. All are cordially invited to attend.

**Utah.**—The Utah State Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its semi-annual meeting in the City and County Building, Salt Lake City, April 5, 1897, at 10 a.m. All are invited to come and bring your friends. A full program in the interest of the industry will be presented, among other subjects to be considered being the best method of marketing our products, and how to best protect the bees from foul brood and other diseases. In union is strength, and by industry we thrive. The Association needs your aid; then let all do their full duty, for their own interest and for mutual benefit and self-preservation.  
Salt Lake City, Utah. E. S. LOVESEY, Pres.

—A Copy of—  
**FREE** Successful Bee-Keeping,  
 by W. Z. Hutchinson;  
 and our 1897 Catalog, for 2-  
 cent stamp, or a copy of the  
 Catalog for the Asking. We make almost  
 Everything used by Bee-Keepers, and at  
 Lowest Prices. OUR

**Falcon Polished Sections**  
 are warranted  
**Superior to All Others.**

Don't buy cheaply and roughly made Goods,  
 when you can have the best—such as we  
 make.

**The American Bee - Keeper**  
 [monthly, now in its 7th year]  
**36 Pages—50 Cents a Year.**  
 SAMPLE FREE—ADDRESS,

**THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.,**  
**JAMESTOWN, N. Y.**  
 Mention the American Bee Journal.

**BEE-KEEPERS!** Let me send you my 64-  
 page Catalog for 1897.  
**J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.**

Mention the American Bee Journal.

**Beeswax Wanted for Cash**  
 Or in Exchange for

**Foundation—Sections—Hives**  
 or any Other Supplies.

**Working Wax** Into Founda-  
 tion for CASH A Specialty.  
 Write for Catalog and Price-List, with  
 Samples of Foundation and Sections.

**GUS DITTMER,**  
**AUGUSTA, WIS.**  
 Mention the American Bee Journal.

**LEADS THEM ALL!**  
**Williams' Automatic**  
**Reversible Honey-Extractor**

LEADS THEM ALL. You want the best.  
 Price-List Free.

**Van Allen & Williams, Barnum, Wis.**  
 8Et1f Mention the American Bee Journal.

**BEST ON EARTH!!**

18 years the Standard. The 4-Inch "Smoke  
 Engine." Is it too large? Will it last too  
 long? Will save you lots of money and bad  
 words. Send for Circular, 8 sizes and prices  
 of Bingham Smokers and Knives.

**T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.**  
 5Atf Mention the American Bee Journal.

**TO REDUCE STOCK!**  
**5 per cent. Off**

On all Kinds of Supplies

**During March.**

Orders amounting to \$5 or more will be  
 delivered f. o. b. cars Springfield, Ills.

**W. J. Finch, Jr., Chesterfield, Ills.**  
 10A13t Mention the Am. Bee Journal.  
 Mention the American Bee Journal.

**WANTED**—Gardener and Bee-Keeper  
 at summer home in New Hamp-  
 shire; one man who is competent for both po-  
 sitions and has had experience; young man  
 preferred; must be of good character and  
 habits; references required. Engagement un-  
 til fall certainly, and perhaps permanent if  
 satisfactory. Address with particulars and  
 state wages expected—**J. J. GLESSNER,**  
 1800 Prairie Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.  
 Mention the American Bee Journal.

20th Year **Dadant's Foundation** 20th Year

**Why Does It Sell So Well?**

Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other.

Because **IN 20 YEARS** there have not been any complaints, but thousands  
 of compliments.

**We Guarantee Satisfaction.**

What more can anybody do? Beauty, Purity, Firmness, No Sagging, No  
 Loss. **Patent Weed Process of Sheeting.**

Send Name for Our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil  
 Material. We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

**Bee-Keepers' Supplies of All Kinds.**

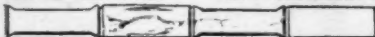
**LANGSTROTH ON THE HONEY-BEE, Revised.**  
 The Classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.25, by mail.

**CHAS. DADANT & SON,**

Please mention the Am. Bee Journal.

**HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.**

**4 SECTIONS 4 SECTIONS**



Our business is making Sections. We are located in the basswood belt of Wis-  
 consin; therefore the material we use cannot be better. We have made the fol-  
 lowing prices:

No. 1 Snow-White.		No. 1 Cream.	
500.....	\$1.25	500.....	\$1.00
1000 at.....	2.50	1000 at.....	2.00
3000 at.....	2.25	3000 at.....	1.75
5000 at.....	2.00	5000 at.....	1.50

If larger quantities are wanted, write for prices.

**Price-List of Sections, Foundations, Veils, Smokers, Zinc, Etc.,**  
 Sent on application.

6A35t

**MARSHFIELD MFG. CO., Marshfield, Wis.**

**Cut Prices to Move Stock!!**

There are a few items of desirable stock left of the goods secured of Thomas  
 G. Newman when we took charge of his supply business here. In order to close  
 these out and make room for fresh, new goods, we have decided to offer these at  
 prices which will make them go.

The following is the list, which will be corrected as the stock is sold; if you  
 see what you want here, order AT ONCE, or you may be too late:

V-Top Langstroth Frames, 75c per 100; 250 for \$1.25; 500 for \$2.  
 All-Wood Frames, pierced for wire, same price while they last.  
 50 Comb Honey Racks, to hold sections on the hive, flat, \$1.00 for the lot.  
 No. 3 VanDeusen Thin Flat-Bottom Fdn., in 25-lb. boxes, \$10.50 a box.  
 Wakeman & Crocker Section-Press, 50c each (old price, \$1.25).  
 Townsend Section-Press, 50c. (old price, \$1.)  
 Hill Feeders, quart size, 8c each, 75c per doz. (less than half old prices).  
 Hill Smokers, 40c each; by mail, 60c.  
 Quinby Smokers at 50c, 70c, and \$1.00 each—20c extra by mail.  
 Jones' Frame-Pliers, 10c each; by mail, 10c extra (old price, 25c and postage.)

**1896 Dovetailed Hives at Special Prices.**

Desiring to make room for new goods, we offer from stock at this branch, No. 1  
 Dovetailed hives, 8-frame complete, with sections, foundation-starters, and nails, at \$5.75  
 for 5; \$10.50 for 10; \$20.00 for 20; No. 1E, same without sections and starters, \$4.75 for  
 5; \$8.50 for 10; \$16.00 for 20; 10-frame complete, 20 cts. each extra; 10-frame E, 15 cts.  
 each extra. Other Hives in stock at a similar reduction.

**If wanted by Freight, add 25c for cartage on orders for less than \$5**

**THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY,**

**Geo. W. York, Manager.**

**118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.**